



Keeps yard wastes <u>out</u> <u>of storm drains</u>.



Keeps yard wastes <u>out</u> <u>of landfills</u> - makes up about 30%.



<u>Saves time and effort</u> from raking leaves.



<u>Improves soil</u> structure and texture.



Boosts the production of beneficial bacteria and fungi.



Turns household waste into valuable fertilizer!

WHATIS COMPOST?

WE SPEAK ORGANIC!

Your guide to mother nature's recycling.

A valuable humuslike material created from organic waste by speeding up the natural processes of decay.



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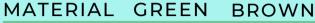
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CHOOSE A LOCATION

Select a dry, level spot in sun or shade, away from tree roots, wooden fences / buildings, and near to a water source.



Cold compost = no maintenance, but slow decomposing process.



Hot compost = more work, but yields fast results.

Vermicompost = made with the help of red worms that feed on

organic matter and release

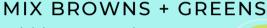
The ratio between greens and

compost. Overall, more browns

than greens is ideal (e.g. 3:1).

castings (high quality).

browns varies with each



Add brown and green



materials as you collect them, making sure larger pieces are chopped / shredded.



WATER YOUR PILE

Keep materials moist, but not wet, throughout the year. A dry pile will not compost.





Smaller pieces of organic material leads to faster decomposition.



Try to turn and aerate the pile whenever you can ideally ever 7 to 10 days.



Store food scraps in the freezer or back of the fridge to avoid foul odors and insects.



Layering is key! Browns, greens, browns, greens, etc.



From a tumbler to a threepallet bin, choose the setup that is right for you!







FEED YOUR GARDEN

If ready, your compost should be dry, brown, and crumbly.







